Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 54 of Vol. V.] THURSDAY, February 13, 1794. [Whole No. 512.]

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of *John Thomson*, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary House
AND LOT OF LAND,
IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthiness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by WALTER RUTHERFURD, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,
JAMES PARKER, Register.
Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

Dally's Hotel.
GIFFORD DALLY,
Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a *HOTEL* in *Shippen-Street*, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, and will furnish a TABLE for Parties, with the best provisions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the shortest notice. From his long experience in this line of business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber, in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794.

War Department.
January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30. d2m

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant House,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

THE Trustees of an Academy, or any individual wishing to engage a person to superintend the Education of youth, in the course of studies usually adopted in Academies, or any branch of business requiring similar qualifications, may open a communication with a person willing to be employed a few years (for a generous compensation) by writing (letters to be post paid) to Mr. JOHN FENNO, Philadelphia.

☞ *Printers to the Southward would possibly oblige some of their friends, by inserting the foregoing a few times in their papers.*

February 8. d1w

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Parry and Musgrave,
Goldsmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Assortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures sett, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24. mw&stf

City Commissioners Office,
January 30, 1794.

IN pursuance of a Resolve of the Common Council, dated the 20th day of January, 1794, for dividing the City into five Districts, by lines drawn East and West, whereof each of the City Commissioners is to take the superintendance of one of the said Districts, and to be accountable for the cleansing, good order and regularity of the same.

The Commissioners have accordingly made the following arrangement for the present:

District the 1st. Nathan Boys, to have the charge of that part of the streets, lanes and alleys from Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street.

District the 2d. Hugh Roberts, from the north side of Spruce-street to the north side of Walnut street.

District the 3d. Joseph Claypoole, from the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street.

District the 4th. William Moulder, from the north side of High, to the north side of Mulberry street.

District the 5th. Nicholas Hicks, from the north side of Mulberry, to the north side of Vine street.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MEASE, *Clerk.*

N B. The carriage way in Market-street, is under the charge of the Commissioners generally, for the present, the foot-ways on the north and south sides thereof, are connected with the adjoining Districts respectively.

DUMFRIES, (Virg.)

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam, to his correspondent in ———, dated Nov. 1, 1793.

"There is now at this place, a certain Mr. ——, who passes for an American, but by his *broad* dialect, appears to be from the high hills of old *Caledonia*. This man offers for sale cities and towns of very conspicuous names, on your continent, of which we have never heard before, and not to be met with in the latest Geographies of America. He has ornamented our coffee-houses, and other public places, with maps and plans representing the same in the most charming manner, and fills our newspapers with lengthy dissertations on their importance—Being, however, high in his price (for he retails his *goods* by the foot and inch) I am apt to think this opulent monopolist, who thus deals in cities and towns as Dutchmen do in Gin, will (like Robinson Crusoe on his island) remain sole sovereign of those enchanting spots."

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.
January 24.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

Mr. BOUDINOT's observations concluded.

He at length adverted to the resolution before the committee, and said, it consisted of two parts, one relative to higher duties on the manufactures of foreign nations not having any treaty with us, the other to further restrictions on the shipping of those nations: To these, then, Mr. Boudinot said he would confine himself, and thereby greatly narrow the debate. The first enquiry that obviously presented itself, in order to determine the effect, is *on whom will these higher duties fall?* The general principle agreed on all hands is, that the consumer pays the duty: The citizens of the United States, are the consumers; the citizens of the United States must therefore pay the higher duties.

This reasoning proceeds on the fact, that our citizens purchase the manufactures.

The articles mentioned, are either necessaries or superfluities. If necessaries, our citizens must have them: If superfluities, as freemen they will have them, if they choose them; they will lay out their money as they please, unless restricted by laws founded on the true interests of the nation.

But it may be said, that they may be supplied from home manufactures, or from nations in alliance with us.

The first cannot be true, as will be evident from the present state of our manufactures. The supply equal or bearing any reasonable proportion to the demand, is impossible for many, many years to come.

As to other nations, it may fairly be said, with regard to the supply, that France and Holland, are the only nations that can be contemplated. It would be cruel in the extreme, to put France to the test, under her present critical and distressing situation. She has called all her citizens into the field: If any can be spared, it must be for the purpose of her agriculture, or the manufacture of arms alone. It would expose her to the charge of inability, without giving her the chance of a fair experiment.

Every gentleman on the floor, knows that Holland independently considered, has no possible way of yielding us a supply. If she does it, it must be as a medium between Great Britain and us: So that directly or indirectly, we should receive the supply from Great Britain, which would evade the intended effect of the measure.

The next enquiry is, how will encreasing the duties on our own citizens, affect the government of Great Britain, so as to accomplish the desired end?

If their manufacturers obtain their price. If their merchants receive their commissions, how will it affect them, that our citizens pay high duties on the articles here, before they are consumed?—It may be answered.

By lessening the consumption.

By increasing our own manufactures.

By encouraging other nations, to cease a competition in our markets.

If we judge from past experience, our habits of œconomy are not such, as will produce this effect, to any considerable purpose. Our citizens seldom refuse gratifying themselves, on account of a difference of six-pence or a shilling in the yard: If they earn their money hardly, they will spend it at their pleasure. During the late war we know the prices were increased 100 per cent. yet neither the obligation of law—the love of their country or even in some cases, the risque of life will deter, from gratifying themselves in the enjoyment of foreign manufactures.

The increase of our home manufactures, is a most desirable object, and there was no gentleman of the committee more desirous of promoting them, than he was. But this could only be accomplished by time. It was a progressive work, and was now hastening to perfection, as fast as was compatible, with a due attention to agriculture; but no gentleman would pretend to say, that even the hope of a competent supply, was rational, for many years to come; nay he verily believed, that if all the wool of the fifteen States was brought together, it would not afford a supply of woolens for one state. But it was proper to look to the encouragement already given to our manufactures.

The importation of the United States, amounted to twenty millions of dollars; the duties already laid, amounted to four millions: This on an average, was 20 per cent. This was a very serious duty indeed, and though principally designed to raise a revenue, yet it also acted as bounties to our manufactures, and when added to the freight, insurance, commissions and interest paid, by the importer of foreign manufactures, every gentleman must conclude, that our citizens would not patiently submit to greater burthens, without the most obvious necessity. He added, that if the specific articles referred to in the resolutions, were individually considered, the duties would amount to about 15 per cent. when imported in foreign bottoms; which would be found very heavy on those articles, and sufficient to encourage our home manufactures, consistently with the ease of the citizens.

Do not these duties already bear a sufficient proportion to the capitals of our merchants? Some gentlemen have objected to the easy credit afforded our merchants in Great Britain; and yet in the same breath, are for demanding the small capitals of their own, in duties, and refuse them the advantage of foreign capitals, where they can be obtained. He confessed he was not convinced of the dangers arising from public credit, which were so warmly urged by the gentleman from Virginia. When he looked at that gentleman and attended to the zeal he discovered, in what he thought so essential to the welfare of his country, it afforded an answer to every objection, so ably supported by him. The gentleman had acknowledged and lamented the prevalence of credit, and that from Great Britain; in the state he came from, he said it universally prevailed, and had its effect on the importing merchant: From him to the country shop keeper, and thence to the farmer, so that the dependance on the merchant in Great Britain, was to be feared through every part of the community, and the most dangerous influence of English politics was to be dreaded.—But was there a state in the Union, where the policy of Great Britain was reprobated, more than in the state of Virginia? Was not the conduct of that gentleman in the present debate, as well as that of his colleagues, full proof that the credit he complained of did not produce the fatal effects he feared? Was not Virginia the largest, and if we might judge from her visible capital, (slaves) the richest state in the Union, and yet she had always been in the habit of unbounded credit, in Great Britain.

Mr. Boudinot then reminded the committee of the nature of the trade with Great-Britain. Did the British merchant bring his manufactures and offer them for sale in this country? No—the American merchant employed the merchant in England to purchase of the manufacturers, on a commission of 5 or 10 per cent. The goods were exported at the risque of the American merchant, and whether the consumer paid a high or low duty on them, on their arrival in this country, was a matter of but secondary consideration to the British merchant.

Mr. Boudinot then obſerving on the patriotic conduct of our merchants, with regard to their obedience to the revenue laws, which he thought did them greater honor than could be claimed by thoſe of any other country, warned the committee againſt carrying the matter too far, he warned them not to make it the beſt trade on fair calculation, that one merchant could purſue, to defraud the government of the duties. When once ſmuggling became a buſineſs which the merchants generally thought themſelves juſtified in, it would be like powerful aſſailants getting poſſeſſion of a ſtrong fortreſs, it would not be eaſy to diſlodge them. It was out of the power of laws to prevent ſmuggling, if the merchants once determined to adopt it.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid, he had carefully avoided ſaying any thing about the Algerines, becauſe although in his private opinion he thought circumſtances bore hard againſt Great Britain; yet as a legiſlator he could not lay his finger on the evidence and ſay this or that proves the fact, and as he believed ſome facts had been miſtaken, he was afraid of acting without adequate proof. Beſides, although he was at firſt affected by the ſuggeſtion, yet on carefully inveſtigating the proceſs of the buſineſs, he thought he could ſee reaſons which might render it poſſible that Great Britain had a good excuſe for her conduct independent of American conſiderations. Every gentleman knows that Holland had a conſiderable trade with Portugal, which ſhe was obliged to carry on with a convoy of men of war on account of the Algerines. Portugal had three or four ſhips continually cruizing on the ſame account. Great Britain (with theſe ſtates) was engaged in a war with France, whoſe fleet notwithſtanding all her difficulties was rather ſuperior to that of Great Britain. It became then a conſiderable object with Great Britain to emancipate theſe ſhips of her allies from other ſervices, ſo as to operate with her in the common cauſe. Again it was poſſible that Great Britain by promoting this truce with Holland and Portugal might find it eaſier to perſuade the Algerines to declare war againſt France the common enemy; this we are told has been accompliſhed, and if ſo, muſt have been a conſiderable object with Great Britain. If then theſe reaſons might have operated with Great Britain without reſpect to America, we ought at leaſt to wait till we are better acquainted with facts, and this we may ſoon reaſonably expect from our foreign miniſters, eſpecially when we are officially told, that the Britiſh agent who accompliſhed this truce, had not heard from his court for eighteen months.

On the whole Mr. Boudinot obſerved, that, while the duties already laid on the farmer, mechanic, laborer and other citizens of the United States, were ſufficiently high for the ſupport of government and the protection and encouragement of our home manufactures, while higher duties muſt in the end fall on thoſe who are already oppreſſed with thoſe duties that are neceſſary; while our citizens cannot avoid the duties by a ſupply from home manufactures or thoſe of foreign nations in alliance with us; while he was of opinion that nations not in alliance, cannot be affected by duties paid by our citizens, he did not think this the time to encreaſe the duties on articles which muſt be conſumed in the United States, for purpoſes which it cannot clearly & indubitably be proved, will anſwer very eſſential and important ends to our government and its citizens.

As to the ſecond object of the reſolution, he had been always of opinion that it is the true way of accompliſhing the ends propoſed. He had ever joined the gentleman who brought this forward, in conſidering the regulating of foreign ſhipping, a principle of great importance to the intereſt of the United States, and whenever an anſwer ſhall be obtained from our miniſter abroad, by which the ſtate of the preſent negociation ſhall appear to be unfavorable to the United States, he would be ready to enter fully into the meaſure, and hoped then there would be a perfect unanimity in that committee, which would greatly enſure the efficacy of the meaſure. But as there was reaſon to expect the iſſue of the negociation in a ſhort time, he ſhould be unwilling to agree to any meaſure of this nature having a principle of retaliation for its object, till the real grievance could be known, and of courſe the committee better capable of judging of the adequate remedy. He was averſe from forcing any nation into a commercial treaty with us. It ought to be a voluntary act, and he was for allowing the ſame freedom of action to other nations, we claimed for ourſelves. But when we could not obtain a reciprocity of benefits, he thought we had the undoubted right of conferring a reciprocity of reſtrictions.

His idea was, when we did proceed on this principle, we ſhould make old and wiſe nations our example, and copy their acts. This could give no reaſonable offence; but if offence was taken, the anſwer would be obvious and convincing.—Great Britain by her commercial regulations had roſe to power and opulence;—This gave us a right to copy her example, and whenever the executive gave us information that negociation was ineffectual, Mr. Boudinot was ready to purſue this remedy, as the only ſalutary and effectual one, but as this period had not yet arrived, he ſhould wait with ſome degree of patience for the iſſue, which as a friend to both countries he hoped would be a favorable one, and ſhould accordingly vote for the preſent, againſt the reſolution now before the committee.

After Mr. Boudinot had ſpoken, Mr. Ames roſe, and remarked that it had been repeatedly aſſerted in a vague manner that our commerce is unfavorably ſituated, he wiſhed the ſpecific grievances ſtated and the facts on which they are ſaid to be founded vouched for. One fact is worth a dozen theories.

Mr. Nicholas was aſtoniſhed that the gentleman poſſeſſed ſo little American feeling, as ſo often to repeat the enquiry he had juſt made, or that he ſhould attempt to divert the attention of the committee by a frivolous diſtinction between commercial and political conſiderations. The friends of the reſolutions had ſuppoſed it unneceſſary to enumerate, they conceived that every American muſt feel the wrongs we ſuffer, and they offered the reſolution as a counter-terror. It appeared, however, that they were miſtaken and muſt be under the neceſſity of enumerating grievances; it is neceſſary to tell the gentleman of the hoſtilities of the ſavages on our frontiers, of the murder of our citizens & plunder of our ſettlements—he muſt be told of the commercial advantages wreſted from our hands, by that mean policy which lets looſe the Algerines upon our defenceleſs merchantmen.

He hoped it would be allowed that this is a commercial as well as political injury. He enumerated the other injurious reſtrictions impoſed on our trade by Great Britain, contrary to the law of nations and every colour of right, and then ſaid, that ſince we ſuffer in blood and treaſure, it becomes proper to enquire whether we can beſt reſiſt, with arms or by making regulations in the ſpirit of thoſe propoſed, the effects of which will be felt by them in the diſtreſſes of their ſubjects. The committee had been told by gentlemen who oppoſed the reſolutions how incapable we are of ſupporting any but a defenſive war, our only alternative then is ſomething like the reſolutions, is to withdraw from them at leaſt the ſuſtenance they receive from us.

Some gentlemen, had, to be ſure, reduced ths queſtion to very narrow ground, when they choſe to throw on one ſide as inapplicable the injuries we ſuffer from Indians and Algerines and the injuries our commerce endures from pointed commercial regulations, and when all theſe are put out of the queſtion they triumphantly aſk, where are your grievances? They go further and attempt to ſhew that America is as favored in a commercial point of view as ſhe has a right to expect. The regulations againſt us in the Weſt-Indies are not grievances becauſe they are of an ancient date, that they are part of an uniform ſyſtem and that there is nothing in them particularly pointed at Americans.

This, he believed, is a miſtake; there is an expreſs law ſince the year 1780 excluding all articles from the Weſt-Indies unleſs carried there under particular circumſtances and in Britiſh veſſels. This is an injury ſtrictly commercial.

In anſwer to a remark, that Britiſh credit in Virginia does not appear to have generated Britiſh influence he obſerved, that the natural jealouſy of and averſion to foreigners, who do almoſt all the commercial buſineſs in that ſtate, naturally counteracts the influence of that credit, but where no ſuch counteracting cauſe exiſts, where mercantile tranſactions are carried on by natives aſſiſted by foreign credit, there he believed the natural dependance of borrower on lender gave deep root to that influence: But the meaſures propoſed do not go to the deſtruction of credit, but only tend to prevent its abuſe.

It has been ſaid, that Spain and Portugal could ſupply Great-Britain and her dependencies with grain and flour. He wondered at the argument being brought forward as it is notorious that thoſe countries are among our beſt markets for thoſe commodities.

A commercial treaty with Great Britain, it is ſaid, is not deſirable, becauſe, that we have with France is not beneficial. Gentlemen ſhould recollect the date of that treaty, that when it was made we had not much to give, and therefore not a right to expect much, The committee had been told that France had cheated us when they made the treaty with us, becauſe it impoſes ſome hardſhips now ſhe is at war. This is owing to a contingency unforeſeen at the time of making the treaty, and if we had been involved in war firſt, it with as much propriety might have been ſaid that we had cheated them.

Much had been ſaid on the propriety of permitting trade to regulate itſelf.—He approved of the poſition, but when reſtrictions are laid on one ſide, to reſtore the equilibrium contrary reſtrictions muſt be laid. We have no reaſonable hope of a repeal of thoſe injurious reſtrictions or a redreſs of grievances from Great Britain. At a time when theſe were a ſubject of negociation ſhe has let looſe the Algerines upon us; what then are we to expect as the iſſue of thoſe negociations? Would an individual in ſimilar circumſtances expect an amicable ſettlement? In the exiſting ſtate and nature of the grievances we complain of, it is extravagance in the extreme to expect they can be ſettled by negociation. When matters are doubtful, recourſe is had to amicable ſettlement—but if a man ſtabs my wife or child will I call on him to explain himſelf? No, I will have recourſe to my power over him and procure ſatisfaction. The extent and nature of the injuries we experience, put all negociation out of the queſtion.

He dwelt on the propriety of the regulations, as the beſt weapons in our power, to obtain ſatisfaction.

He then took notice of the alluſion Mr. Dexter had made to the body politic comparing it with the natural body, and contended that our body politic, cramped by Britiſh trammels, will not acquire the ſtrength it is calculated to acquire, as ſpeedily as if they were removed.

He adverted to the unnatural ſtate of our commerce with the Britiſh Weſt-Indies, which, though dependant on us for neceſſaries, give us laws, and ſay we ſhall not carry thoſe neceſſaries in our own bottoms, except when they are in fear of famine.

He then went into a comparative view of the ability of the United States, to ſupport a commercial conflict with Great Britain, and bring her to reaſonable terms, and ſhewed how ſenſibly a diminution in our conſumption of their manufactures would effect her, and excite a rivalſhip here and in France, to afford a ſufficient ſupply. The diſtreſs we ſhould occaſion, it had been ſaid, would induce Great Britain to go to war with us. The miſchief would ſpring from them, from their obſtinate adherence to the meaſures ſhe had adopted, to our injury.

Some members of the committee had inſiſted that the reſolutions are a diſhonorable mode of reſiſting, and a mean mode of making an attack, that is, that we are to give out of our own hands the weapons with which we can fight, and take up thoſe which we cannot wield,

He concluded with ſome obſervations on Great Britain's preſent backwardneſs to make a treaty of commerce with us; indeed, he wondered how we could expect a treaty, from a nation that trampled on our proſtrate rights, and how we could wiſh one, with a nation which perſiſted in not executing ſome of the moſt important points in the laſt.

Mr. Dayton remarked, that the injuries we have received from Great Britain, had been painted in very ſtrong colours, and when a remedy is propoſed, it turns out to be only a ſet of regulations on paper; the inſolence of Britain, is contraſted with American weakneſs. If we really labor under wrongs, ſomething more effectual than the meaſures propoſed ſhould be contemplated; but firſt it is our duty, to endeavor to obtain redreſs by pacific means, and before irritating meaſures are adopted, we ſhould be well aſſured that redreſs has been refuſed.

Mr. Madiſon ſaw no ground to hope for redreſs from negociation, we muſt be ſatisfied that that reſource has failed. He could not ſee, admitting we are injured, that we are bound by honor or prudence, to reſent the injury, by the laſt appeal, to arms. It is beſt, he conceived, to try whether a more pacific weapon may not prove even more effectual. We can make uſe of none againſt Great-Britain, more effectual than commercial weapons, in that part, their commerce, that country is moſt vulnerable. He thought this the moſt eligible time for the exerciſe of thoſe means moſt clearly in our power.

(Debate to be continued.)

From the General Advertiſer.

AT a meeting of the *paper Noblemen* of the United States and *the emiſſaries of the Britiſh government*, to take into conſideration the reſolves of the Democratic Society, *irredeemable public debt* in the chair—the following reſolutions were unanimouſly adopted.

1ſt. Reſolved, that it is *the unalienable right of ſtock-holders, ſtock-jobbers, bank-directors, and ſpeculators to diſcuſs with freedom, all ſubjects of public concern*, and that as no other perſon or perſons are ſeized with this right, as they alone have the genuine intereſt of the public debt at heart, it being the paramount intereſt of America, to which all other intereſts ought to ſubmit.

2d. Reſolved, that the high profeſſions of diſintereſted patriotiſm, held out by thoſe perſons *who are not within the vortex of the funding ſyſtem*, are very equivocal proofs of their public virtue; and that every man may be ſuſpected of treaſon, who dares queſtion the *republican* tendency or *virtue* of that ſyſtem.

3d. Reſolved, that it is highly politic and generous, for any citizen of America publicly *in Congreſs* and out of Congreſs, to pour forth illiberal abuſe againſt the French nation, merely becauſe they are the enemies of Great-Britain, and the combined powers: We ſay *politic*, becauſe powerful nations may thereby be conciliated to lend a helping hand to our views, and aſſimilate our government to theirs; we ſay *generous*, becauſe France aſſiſted the *rabble* of this country, to aſſume their ſtation in government, and thereby fruſtrated the good intentions of our beloved mother country. And becauſe France may by her influence and example, deſtroy thoſe ſeeds of ariſtocracy and monarchy, which have been ſown with ſo much ſecrecy and care, and which we have ſo aſſiduouſly cheriſhed.

4th. Reſolved, that although the public faith has been pledged to France, to guarantee her Weſt India poſſeſſions, and to admit her to certain privileges, to the excluſion of the Britiſh nation, all perſons or ſocieties, who *directly* or *indirectly* ſhall endeavour to preſerve our national engagements, are guilty of a breach of our *funding intereſt*, and ought to be conſidered as enemies to America.

5th. Reſolved, that the determination expreſſed by the Democratic Society, *to abide by our national engagements, and preſerve our national friendſhips*, is a flagrant inſtance of inconſiſtency; for "Pacificus" aſſerts, that intereſt and not honour or gratitude ought to be the bond of nations, and he is our bible. That any inſinuation againſt him or the Preſident, is a proof of impudence and preſumption, as experience teſtifies that a man who has once done right, can never do wrong.

6th. Reſolved, that although we have not had the ſpirit to reſent the outrages committed upon our trade by the Britiſh nation, and that although we have not fulfilled the terms and ſpirit of our treaty with France, we ought to reſent with all our ſtrength, the attempts of France to retaliate upon her enemies, and oblige her by all the energy in our power, to obſerve a ſcrupulous exactneſs in her engagements with us.

7th. Reſolved, that the outrages offered to our trade, or citizens by Great-Britain, will probably be *pocketed* in a much more proper manner, or *with more grace* and *compaſſion*, much more eaſily obtained by the *ſubmiſſive* conduct of our national Congreſs, and the long tried forbearance of our Executive, than by the intemperate ſuggeſtions, and noiſy declamations of any ragamuffin ſociety, or of the people, wiſhing to bawl itſelf into political conſequence, or *to bawl the government into honor and juſtice*.

8th. Reſolved, that the trade of America has been the means of proſtrating her

at the feet of ſome of the tyrants of Europe, and that this trade, having been greater with Great-Britain and her colonies, than with all the reſt of Europe, its interruption at this time, would overwhelm the Britiſh and treaſury influence here, in unſpeakable diſtreſs; Neither could its loſs be ſupplied by any commercial privileges which could be granted by France, *overrun with banditti, and deſolated by incendiaries;* for from Great-Britain, we ſhould import *the pure bullion of corruption*, but from France the abominable droſs of equality.

9th. Reſolved, that however foreign Miniſters may be *abuſed*, for adhering ſtrictly to the inſtructions of their own Sovereigns, yet theſe inſtructions are by no means to juſtify them for daring to hold contrary opinions to the *Sovereigns* to which they are ſent; neither is any Miniſter, on that account to affront the Sovereign to whom he is delegated, by aſſerting the rights of his nation, or by any conduct in oppoſition to that ſupreme will.

10th. Reſolved, that every government has a natural right to make its treaties a matter of *convenience:* That we rely implicitly on the abilities of our Executive to do ſo, and that the ſenſe of the United States, reſpecting our treaty with France, has been abundantly collected and evinced, by the numerous addreſſes and reſolves, from ſtock-jobbers, ſpeculators, Britiſh agents &c. from every quarter of the Union.

11th. Reſolved, that Imperium in Imperio, or one Sovereign authority within another, is a fatal ſoleciſm in our *preſent* politics, and incompatible with ariſtocratic liberty: We, therefore, deem any particular Democratic Society (not an ariſtocratic one) riſing in the midſt of our great energetic government, and preſuming to give an opinion upon the meaſures of our conſtituted authorities, fraught with the deſtructive materials of inequality, inimical to proclamations, and uſurpations, and highly inſulting to the officers of our government; who confiding in their *own* wiſdom and energy, wiſh neither the advice nor interference of the people or the mob, in any ſhape whatever.

12th. Reſolved, that we are united in the bonds of civil ſociety, for the purpoſe of making *maſters* and not agents:—— That Liberty without a maſter is a deluſive phantom, and that the greateſt bleſſing which it can give is *ſubmiſſion.* That the deſpotiſm of *the people*, is as tremendous an evil, as that of a Monarch, for *the people always tyranniſe over themſelves:* And that to encourage *this deſpotiſm*, is to incur the execration of mankind.

Signed by order of the Meeting,
ALEXANDER PACIFICUS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA,
FEBRUARY 13.

On the 10th inſtant the Commander of the ſhip of the Republic, La Ville de L'Orient, gave a dinner on board to a number of French and American citizens. After the repaſt the following toaſts were drank, the two firſt under the diſcharge of 15 guns.

The French Republic, one and indiviſible.

The United States of America.

The mountain againſt which all conſpiracies will be wrecked, the National Convention.

The patriotic Legiſlature which ſhall complete the emancipation of the United States from foreign commercial bondage.

The State of Pennſylvania.

The Militia of the United States and the National Guards of France—May they ever be united in the defence of the Rights of Man in both hemiſpheres.

May Americans not miſtake the efforts which France is making to extirpate the ancient invetcrate leproſy—Popery, Nobility, and Royalty, with which the United States were never infected.

May the ariſtocratical ſcum of France find a reſting place any where but in free America.

The divine juſtice which cauſed to ſpring from the new world the avengers of the atrocities committed by the tyrants of the old.

The great confederacy of mankind—may it ſoon exiſt on the ruins of that of kings.

The art which guarantees to the people the removal of the clouds of prejudice and ſuperſtition which have enveloped Europe during fifteen centuries—the art of printing.

The art which guarantees to free people their Independence, and cauſes them to be reſpected by tyrants—the art of war.

The art which maintains equality in peaceful times, is the beſt ſecurity for the cultivation of all the virtues, and the main ſpring of commerce—Agriculture.

The art which ſhortens the diſtance between remote nations, facilitates the exchange of their riches, and the more valuable interchange of their principles of liberty—Navigation.

Truth—may it ever be the ſhield of innocence.

The company were entertained with a number of patriotic ſongs, and a narrative of ſome hiſtorical traits of courage and patriotiſm; the effect which theſe produced, fully evinced that the company preſent felt as one, as one rejoiced at the triumph of virtue, and the efforts of patriotiſm.

A number of volunteer toaſts were afterwards drank, among which Waſhington, Mifflin, and Genet, were not forgotten.

We are informed that Major FORSYTH, Marſhal of the Diſtrict of Georgia, in ſerving a proceſs lately, was ſhot through the heart by a piſtol.

A Mr. Allen, who fled from his creditors in South Carolina, was the perpetrator of this villainous act—The people roſe in a body, and would have ſacrificed Allen on the ſpot, had he not eluded their vengeance by making his eſcape.—Major Forſyth was highly reſpected in life and his unfortunate fate is greatly lamented.

Extract of a letter from Hudſon, Feb. 5.

"Inform Mr. ———, that Juſtice H. V. Hooſer was taken ill yeſterday morning at half paſt 9 o'clock, and at 11 in the evening was a corpſe—his wife was taken in the ſame manner, is yet alive, but deſpaired of—ſome conjecture they are poiſoned."

We hear that a veſſel has arrived at Baltimore, which left Plymouth in England, the 29th November.—[The Baltimore papers by this day's mail contain nothing new.]

At a public meeting of the Citizens of Savannah, held by adjournment, at the Filature, on Wedneſday the eighth day of January, 1794;

The Hon. *Nathaniel Pendleton*, in the chair:

Reſolved, That as we eſteem it one of the greateſt privileges of free citizens, publicly to expreſs our diſapprobation of the meaſures of government, when we conceive them to be conducive to improper ends, and influenced by improper motives; ſo, on the contrary, we conceive it equally our duty to expreſs our approbation of great and extraordinary acts, which have been the reſult of conſtant vigilance, and prudent precautions for national ſafety.

Reſolved, That among the great and good acts of our firſt magiſtrate, we are particularly induced to expreſs our warmeſt thanks and fulleſt approbation of the wiſe and judicious meaſures adopted during the receſs of Congreſs. We conceive them to embrace as their great objects, the honor, dignity, and true intereſt of America; and we feel a particular pleaſure, that after a public inveſtigation, theſe acts have received the fulleſt approbation of both houſes of Congreſs.

Reſolved, That we conceive it to be the genius of true republicaniſm, to give equal liberty and no more. That this liberty can only be enjoyed where the laws are ſupreme, and are reſpected. That the attempt of Citizen Genet, the French ambaſſador, to enliſt and raiſe an armed force, under French pay, within the juriſdiction of the United States, would, if not early checked, have a direct tendency to a total ſubverſion of our laws and government, and the equal liberty of the citizens. That acts of this kind are contrary to the law of nations, and repugnant to the principles of every good government.

Reſolved, That while we expreſs a juſt ſenſe of the indignant conduct of the French ambaſſador, towards the American government, we at the ſame time declare we entertain a ſincere gratitude and attachment to the French nation.

Reſolved, That in the preſent criſis of European politics, we are of opinion it is the true intereſt of America to remain at peace—to obſerve a ſtrict adherence to the faith of treaties on our part, and with firmneſs to demand a reciprocal conduct from other nations.

Reſolved, That although we deprecate war as one of the greateſt evils that can befal a nation, and that an appeal to arms ought to be the dernier reſort of a republican government, it becomes the United States to be prepared in this laſt extremity, to aſſert and protect their rights againſt the encroachments or inſults of any foreign nation whatſoever.

Nathaniel Pendleton, Chairman.

The ſhip Apollo, from Amſterdam, the ſhip Andromeda, from Liverpool, the ſloop Dolphin, from Jaimaca, and two or three other veſſels are arrived in the Bay of Delaware. The ſhips from Europe do not bring any intelligence, the Apollo having ſailed about the beginning, and the Andromeda, on the 9th of November.

Capt. Shanklin, of the ſloop Dolphin, of Philadelphia, was taken on his paſſage from Aux-Cays, and carried into Kingſton, (Jamaica) on the 22d of September, where he lay till the 22d of December, his cargo being libelled as French property.

About 10 days ago, about 40 leagues from the Capes, he ſpoke a Brig from Fayal to New-York, out 3 months, in want of proviſions; and a day or two after, ſpoke the ſhip Wilmington, Capt. M'Gee, from Liſbon, bound to Philadelphia, out 13 weeks, in diſtreſs for want of water.

The following American veſſels remained at Kingſton, on the 22d of December, and ſeveral others whoſe names Capt. Shanklin cannot recollect, in all about 30 ſail.

Ship Sampſon, Capt. Barney, of Baltimore,
Riſing Sun, Wilkie, Philadelphia,
A ſhip belonging to Rhode-Iſland,
Brig Betſey, Chace, Philadelphia,
Hannah, Poſt, ditto.
Fair American, ditto.
Lydia, Rinker, ditto.
Echo, Williams, New-York,
Alfred, ——, Baltimore,
Minerva, Wade, Newbern, N. C.
Sally, Duguid, ditto,
Schr. Flora, ——, Philadelphia,
Sloop Sally, Quarles, Baltimore,

The two laſt and their cargoes, condemned.

FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

A party leader is born to trouble as the ſparks fly upwards. He has to ſcuffle as well as he can againſt the arguments of his adverſaries, and ſometimes his hard fate compels him to contend againſt his own.

When the regulations are near loſt, he cries out *protect trade.* When the Algerines are to be kept at arms length, he cries, *trade is not worth ſuch expence.*—The protection of our trade by regulations, is worth our exports, nay it is worth our peace. The protection of our trade by frigates, is not worth half what it will coſt in inſurance and redemption of captives if we have no frigates. It will coſt twice, probably four times, as much to neglect arming as to arm—yet it is cheaper to do nothing than to defend ourſelves.

If we regulate trade, and ſtarve the Engliſh planters and manufacturers, our enemy will want the pretext and the courage to reſent what we do.

If we but lift the hand in defence againſt the Algerine ſabre, England will join the Algerines.

Foreign influence is to be dreaded—

We ought to ſacrifice our own citizens for France—

We are not colonies to England, as formerly—

Let us aſſert our independence, and become colonies to France. Freedom of trade! Let us hand-cuff and fetter it, in order that our French friends may profit by this new advantage. It is reciprocity, to impoſe reſtrictions in return for privilege, and to give bounties to the French, and pay taxes ourſelves, for nothing. Such advantages are worth ſuffering and ſtruggling ſome years to gain. Profit is to be got by ſelf-denial—Trade will grow by a non-importation. Benevolence will ſmile to ſee our cuſtomers ſtarved. Commercial liberty in a cage, will ſing like a bird.

Whatever the glory of leading a party may be thought to be worth, few men but would renounce it, if it is to be gained only by ſpeaking riddles, and being daily faced down by their own contradictions.

The Flags of the two Republics, America and France, were hitched up on the ſteeple of a church in New-London, on a rejoicing day, for certain news of diplomatic manufacture. A French Flag on a *church*—Fortune or Blind Chance, or whatever rules, made a very odd jumble in this inſtance.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per cents,	18/2	
3 ditto,	10/1	
Deferred,	11/1	
U. S. Bank,	12	per cent. adv.
Pennſylvania do.	8	ditto ditto.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12.

Admiral Jarvis appeared off Fonchall, Madeira, on the 17th December, and hoiſted ſignals for the Quebec and Zebra frigates, then laying in the roads to join him. Sir John had left the convoy the day before, under an eaſy ſail, in order to take in ſome of the particulars.

Same day by diſpatches to the Governor at Madeira from Porto-Santo, a very heavy cannonading was heard to the N. E.

Extract of a letter from Kingſton, Jamaica, dated Jan. 15.

"Since your departure, we have been very ſickly here—almoſt as bad as at Philadelphia."

From Albany we have intelligence, that we believe authentic, that the Houſe of Aſſembly have reſolved, if the Senate concur therein, that the powers of the commiſſioners of the land-office be ſuſpended, ſo far as to prevent the granting of patents to any, except thoſe who have complied with their engagements.

[Minerva.]

[*The following extracts are taken from the SUN, of the 25th of November—a paper printed in London.*]

TOULON, October 18.

Several ſkirmiſhes have lately taken place, between the advanced guards of the two armies; the events of which have been favourable to the French, who have taken two or three important poſts commanding Toulon, particularly that of Cape Brun.

LONDON, November 24.

It appears that on Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, Lord Howe fell in with the French fleet 25 leagues S. W. of Scilly; the enemy's ſquadron conſiſts of 6 ſhips of the line, 2 frigates, and brigs and ſchooners. Near four hours were ſpent in forming the line of poſition, Lord Howe was deſirous of eſtabliſhing to prevent the eſcape of the enemy, and at 8 o'clock the Latona frigate, being the headmoſt ſhip, began to fire her bow chaſers, which the enemy returned by firing their ſtern chaſers. Lord How had divided his fleet into two ſquadrons in order to render the eſcape of the enemy impoſſible; at this period Lieutenant Boader was diſpatched to announce this intelligence.

SHIP NEWS.

Capt. Hampton of the brig Iſabella & Ann, left Point Petre, Guadaloupe, on Monday the 23d of Dec. bound for Philadelphia. The following American veſſels were then at that port.

Brig Martha and Mary, Stranſbury, of Baltimore
Three Friends, Morris, Wilmington, D.
Dolphin, Barker, Boſton
Fair American, Anguſs, Philad.

And a number of other veſſels belonging to ports in America. The next day, the 24th, Capt. Hampton was taken by an Engliſh armed ſchooner belonging to Antigua, and ſent to the port of Baſſeterre, St. Kitts, where he arrived on the 26th, at which place he found 17 ſail of American veſſels, ſome of which had been there for a long time; what they were kept there for, they could not tell. On producing his book and papers to the gentlemen who were agents for the owners of the privateer, they were fully ſatisfied that his veſſel and cargo were American property, who uſed all means in their power not to detain him longer than was neceſſary: But notwithſtanding their endeavours, was kept two days before he had his examination.

Liſt of veſſels left at St. Kitts.

	No. of days in port.
Brig Mercury, Sill, New-London,	45
Diana, Gardner, New-York,	33
Bethia, Lathrop, Newburyport,	21
Triton, Ridgway, Philadelphia,	16
Kitty, Sullivan, do.	16
———, Jones, Baltimore,	4
Schr. Atlantic, Marſhall, Boſton,	18
Funn, Grant, do.	19
Ceres, Robertſon, New-York,	4
Commerce, Borden, Fairfield,	2
Middletown, Savage, Middletown,	2

The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, were this day engaged in the buſineſs of the Delaware election, & the report on the Poſt-Office law—progreſs was reported in both caſes.

This day is publiſhed,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118. MARKET-STREET,

(Price a quarter dollar)

A ſhort account of ALGIERS,

Containing a deſcription of the climate of that country—of the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants, and of their ſeveral wars againſt Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the uſurpation of Barbaroſſa and the invaſion of the Emperor Charles V. to the preſent time; with a conciſe view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.

Jan. 9. dtf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND SOLD BY

H. & P. RICE, No. 50, Market-ſtreet,

alſo, by BENJAMIN JOHNSON,

No. 147, Market-ſtreet,

(Price, bound, 6/6½)

Paul and Mary,

AN INDIAN STORY.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

The Indian Cottage

From the French of M. de St. PIERRE.

"THE above Stories have been lately publiſhed, amongſt the works of a very different nature, by M. de St. Pierre, who reſided in the country which it deſcribes, and was well acquainted with the principal facts. Its ornaments are the Landſcape—the Climate—and the natural hiſtory of the Torrid Zone, obſerved with the eye of Taſte, and delineated with the eye of Philoſophical knowledge. It is a Paſtoral, of which the fable and the machinery may be ſaid to be equally real. To theſe are added, the pure vein of Moral Inſtruction, and the Sublime Ideas of M. de St. Pierre."

Feb. 1. d4t

Inſurance Company.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Inſurance Company of North-America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the laſt ſix months) of SIX PER CENT, on the amount of the firſt and ſecond inſtalments; and of one per cent per month on the ſums paid in anticipation of the third inſtalment, calculating from the firſt day of the month following that, in which thoſe payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives, at the company's office, No. 119 ſouth Front-ſtreet, at any time after the 13th inſtant.

By order of the Directors,

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Jan. 9. w&ſ.1m.

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. And that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,

JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

By order of the Senate,

FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, *High-ſtreet*,

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the beſt ſenſe in the world.

THIS little book is written in a ſtile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all claſſes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has paſſed thro three impreſſions in the eaſtern ſtates, and many houſeholders deem it ſo uſeful as to purchaſe a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

NORRIS-COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

Juſt Imported,

From LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,

And now opening for ſale, by

MATHEW CAREY,

At No. 118, Market ſtreet,

A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Regiſter for 1792
European Magazine for the firſt ſix months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Mancheſter ſociety, 3 vols.
Prieſtly on matter and ſpirit
on chriſtianity
Diſney's life of Dr. Jortin
Kingville's ancient geography
D'Anoirs of Guy Joli
Memty, a collection of eſſays
Variet of Pruſſia's works
Calm obſerver—by Mackintoſh
Ruſſell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, ſuperbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural hiſtory
Saugnier and Briſſon's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagaſcar
Townſend's travels in Spain
Taſſo's Jeruſalem delivered
Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
Berwick's hiſtory of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
Hiſtory of birds
Philips's hiſtory of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
Hiſtory of France, in 3 vols.
Curioſities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's hiſtory of Hindoſtan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's deſcription of Kentucky
Preſent ſtate of Nova-Scotia
Preſent ſtate of Hudſon's Bay
Preſton on maſonry
Lavater on phyſiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's ſurvey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnſon
Necker on executive power
Kiſſes of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with ſuperb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's hiſtory of American Indians
Benington on materialiſm and immaterialiſm
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's deſcription of China
Murphy's tranſlation of Tacitus
Godwin on political juſtice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's ſketches of the hiſtory of man
Liberal opinions, or the hiſtory of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouſe dictionary
Reveries of ſolitude
Smith's theory of moral ſentiments
Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the bible
Watſon's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wunley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diſeaſes
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Ruſſia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's hiſtory of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of phyſic
Clegborn's diſeaſes of Minorca
Innes on the muſcles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemiſtry
Armſtrong on diſeaſes of children
Quincy's diſpenſatory
Edinburgh diſpenſatory
Lewis's diſpenſatory
Ryan on the aſthma
Robertſon's treatiſe on fevers
Lee's botany,
Leake on the viſcera
Leake on diſeaſes of women
Nicholſon's chemiſtry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digeſtion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diſeaſes of heat
Monro on diſeaſes of armies
Haller's phyſiology
Spalanzane's diſſertations
London practice of phyſic
Bell's ſurgery
Chaptal's chemiſtry.

Peale's Muſeum,

HAS Lately received a number of articles; among which are the following: That remarkable bird called the Cut-water, or ſciſſars-bill; The Avoſette, commonly called the Shoe-maker, becauſe of its bill reſembling a crooked awl—The Long-legs, commonly called the Black-bet, having perhaps the longeſt legs, in proportion to the ſize of the bird, of any of the feathered tribe—The Storm-finch, commonly called mother Cary's chicken—The Seaſwallow, and various Gulls; beſides a variety of Cranes, Curlews, Snipes, &c.

The ſcull of a Whale and one of its Vertebres.

An Indian hatchet made of chryſtal: It is curious that thoſe unintormed wild people, having very little knowledge of the arts, and being ignorant even of the exiſtence of iron and ſteel, ſhould be able to form ſuch hard ſubſtances into fanciful forms as this, and other Indian manufactures now in the Muſeum.

A lignified Quince: The ſpecimen ſhews what a remarkable effect a dry warm ſituation has on fruit. It is now about 8 years ſince it was gathered; and it was a real quince, now become wood, at leaſt in appearance.

Preſented by Mrs. Manſon of Charleſtown, S. C.—a tool uſed by the Otaheitans in making their bark cloth, by pounding the bark on this inſtrument of wood, it produces the ribs which reſemble threads: the perfectly ſtraight and equal lines made in this extreme hard wood, by men without the uſe of iron, are curious & wonderful.

Alſo, a rope made of graſs, part of the rigging of a veſſel of Kamſkatka.

Preſented by Dr. Hall, of Lewis-town, a Squib in ſpirits: when this fiſh was found, a number of ſtones were appended to ſtrings or ligaments that projected from the front of its head, which occaſioned a conjecture, as it is not furniſhed with ſufficient fins to reſiſt the violence of the tide and currents, that it faſtened with theſe ligaments on whatever it found at the bottom; ſo that the ſtones anſwered the purpoſe of anchors and the ligaments of a glutinous ſticky nature, that of cables. Some of the ſtones are in the ſame phial.

A collection of Minerals and other Foſſils are now diſplayed in drawers covered with glaſs and in a mode which will ſecure them from derangement. To each ſpecimen are affixed references to a book of deſcriptions. This management of ſpecimens of the Foſſil kingdom, renders this part of the Muſeum very convenient and ſatisfactory, and great attention will be paid to the ſyſtematical order of them, and in making the neceſſary eſſays of each: Alſo in giving in a conciſe manner, the various uſes they are applied to; thereby rendering them the more intereſting to the public.

A Living Elk, of 2 years old, is juſt received. By the account which monſ. Buffon gives of the Elk, it appears that he was not acquainted with this American animal; he particularly omits all notice of the curious apertures adjoining the eyes of this Elk.

George Bringhurſt,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kittereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&t3m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber has been duly appointed Adminiſtratrix on the eſtate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq. late of Boſton, in the county of Suffolk, deceaſed, and has taken upon herſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all perſons intereſted, are deſired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boſton, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the Eſtate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq. deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame to the Subſcriber, Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix of ſaid Eſtate: And all perſons who ſtand indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to ſettle with him *immediately*; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the firſt day of December next, will otherwiſe render it neceſſary for him to commence ſuits againſt them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney to the Adminiſtratrix.

Boſton, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B. The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requeſted to inſert this in their reſpective newſpapers, and forward their accounts for the ſame, to J. M.

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the ſixteenth inſtant, to the Stockholders or their repreſentatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each ſhare, being the dividend declared for the laſt ſix months.

By Order,

3w JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and thoſe who are indebted, are deſired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Adminiſtrator.

January 13. 2aw3w.

Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By THOMAS DOBSON,

Bookſeller, at the Stone Houſe, in Second-ſtreet Philadelphia.

VOLUME X. OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA; or DICTIONARY Of Arts, Sciences, and Miſcellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;

BY WHICH

The Different Sciences and Arts, *are digeſted into the form of* Diſtinct Treaties or Syſtems:

THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, Hiſtory of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagaſcar, Magic, Magnetiſm, Malts, Hiſtory of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Maſonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous articles, illuſtrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are ſtill in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobſon, ſolicits the favor of the ſubſcribers to call or ſend for their volumes, that they may be ſupplied as early as poſſible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now preſented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect ſtate, ſome account of the reaſon of that imperfection ſhould be given. On the 8th of September laſt, the Publiſher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials deſtroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the preſent volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a ſupply of theſe could not be immediately obtained, he was under the neceſſity of publiſhing the volume without theſe TABLES; but hopes he ſhall be able to publiſh them with the next volume which is now in conſiderable forwardneſs.

The Publiſher embraces this opportunity of expreſſing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the ſame time he takes the liberty of repreſenting to ſuch of the ſubſcribers as are in arrears, the indiſpenſible neceſſity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as poſſible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the ſubſcribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and ſeveral volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different ſtages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of theſe trifles UNPAID lays the Publiſher under very ſerious embarraſſment, and deprives him of the uſe of many Thouſands of Dollars which at this time would be of very eſſential ſervice. For theſe reaſons the Publiſher finds himſelf under the neceſſity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to thoſe who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 10. 2awtIJ.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER

☞ *Terms of Subſcription for this Gazette, are* Six Dollars *per annum—to be paid half-yearly. Subſcriptions of perſons who reſide at a diſtance from the city, to be twelve months in advance, or payment to be guaranteed at the place of publication.*

Advertiſements of one ſquare, or leſs, inſerted four times for One Dollar—*once, for* Fifty Cents—*and continuations at* Twenty Cents *each—thoſe of greater length in proportion. Favors in this line, and Subſcriptions, will be gratefully received at the Office in South Fourth-ſtreet, five doors north of the Indian Queen.*

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.